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Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th April, 1902.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the undermentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 13778.—4th July, 1901.—WILLIAM HENRY BALLINGER, of Waring Taylor Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Manufacturer. Improved spouting-bracket.*

Claims.—(1.) In spouting-brackets, a supporting-piece adapted to be secured to the wall and to support the spouting, in combination with a retaining-piece provided with a curved outer edge adapted to encircle the curved edge of the spouting, and with a turned-down inner portion adapted to be secured to the wall, such retaining-piece being attached to the supporting piece in such manner as to be capable of sliding in and out thereon so that its curved portion shall encircle and free the curved edge of the spouting, as specified. (2.) In spouting-brackets, a supporting-piece and a retain-

ing-piece constructed and arranged in manner set forth in claim 1, in combination with an inner piece adapted to fit and spring into the bracket, as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The general arrangement, construction, and combination of parts in my improved spouting-bracket as described and explained, as illustrated in the sheet of drawings, and for the several purposes set forth. (Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 13794.—5th July, 1901.—JULIUS DECIMUS TRIPE, of Guyton Street, Wanganui, New Zealand, Medical Practitioner. Improvements in pliers for ear-marking cattle, sheep, pigs, and other similar purposes.*

Extract from Specification.—A portion of one side of the box joint of the female blade is cut away, so as to allow the male blade being passed through that opening when it is in a certain position. When the pliers are in use the male blade is steadied by the pin on which it works and the remaining portion of the female jaw.

Claim.—I claim the use of a take-off joint for pliers and other similar purposes, substantially as described. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14544.—20th February, 1902.—HALIBURTON PECK, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, temporarily of Sydney, New South Wales, Canning-machine Specialist (nominee of James Moore Kelly Letson and Frank Watts Burpee, both of 142 to 148, Alexander Street, Vancouver aforesaid, Canning Specialists and General Machinists). Improvements in can-end soldering-machines.

Claims.—(1.) An improved can-end soldering machine in which cans to be soldered are rolled with their one ends angularly dipping therein through an acid or flux bath and similarly through a bath of molten solder, and are then erected and discharged substantially as described and explained. (2.) In a can-end soldering-machine of the class set forth, the combination with guides for giving an angular set to the cans above an acid bath and above a molten-solder bath of an endless-chain belt having fingers or tines thereon for rolling said cans, substantially as described and explained. (3.) In a can-end soldering-machine, the combination with an endless-chain belt having fingers or tines

thereon of a guide having a helical curved or inclined face for erecting said cans from an inclined to a vertical position, substantially as described and explained. (4.) In a can-end soldering-machine, the combination, with a travelling endless belt and a bird fountain or siphon bottle such as 35, of half guide such as 18, with or without rolling-strip 23, guide such as 24, strip such as 32, trough such as 35, and fence such as 34, and drawing orifice such as 36, and device for adjusting the level of said trough such as 33, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (5.) In a can-end soldering-machine, the combination, with an endless travelling belt and a solder bath and devices for heating same, of half bed or guide 38, rolling-strip 42, solder-bar 43, and devices for adjusting the solder-bar 43 relative to the level of the bath 49, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (6.) In a can-end soldering-machine, the combination with a solder bath such as 49 of a bar such as 43, in hangers such as 44, eccentrics such as 45, slotted brackets such as 46, slots such as 47, and eccentrics such as 48, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) The combination and arrangement all together of the mechanical parts set forth, forming an improved can-end soldering-machine, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 5s.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14557.—24th February, 1902.—ERNEST BOWLES, of Hukanui, Wellington, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved combined collander and cooking-utensil.

Claims.—(1.) A vessel designed for alternative use as a collander or cooking-utensil, applicable for use in any ordinary saucepan, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) A vessel provided with perforations, having a flange near its upper end adapted to rest upon an ordinary saucepan, and a handle, substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14580.—6th March, 1902.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT BONUS COMPANY, LIMITED, of 80, Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales (assignees of John Thomas and John Callaghan, both of Sydney aforesaid). A new or improved trade coupon, and an improved method of advertising.

Extract from Specification.—The trade coupon the subject of this invention carries out a system of discount coupons, at a stated value, received by a customer from any one trader, being exchanged for cash, or received as cash by the trader giving the same, when the coupons shall have reached a minimum number. In carrying out our invention we divide the coupon into two parts or divisions, one bearing thereon the name of the system, as the words "The Mutual Benefit Bonus System," a statement of the percentage discount on purchases receivable from the trader, and the value of the purchase, with or without a trade mark or device representing the system, or that of the company working the same, and in the other part or division the name and address of the trader or firm issuing the coupon, with or without the trade mark of such firm or the portrait of the trader. Such division of the coupon into two parts may take different forms or assume different devices. The coupon may consist of two separate panels, both being rectangular, or one being irregular in shape; or one part may represent a circle within a rectangular panel, or *vice versa*; or both parts may be circular in form, or one part may represent a border enclosing the other part. The coupon would, however, be in accordance with our invention if bearing thereon such words as aforesaid representing the system, and the name and address of the trader or firm issuing the coupon, with or without a trade mark or portrait, combined in one part, with dividing lines, or practically divided by print in different type without such distinct divisions as aforesaid. The back of the coupon may also have advertising matter printed thereon.

Claims.—(1.) The new or improved trade coupon described. (2.) The new method of advertising described. (3.) A trade coupon designed to carry out a system of cash discount on purchases made at intervals from a trader, combined with the advertisement of the trader, substantially as described.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.)

No. 14627.—15th March, 1902.—MARTIN ZOBEL, of Mount Victoria, New South Wales, Miner. An agitation rolling-vat for the extraction of gold and silver from ores and other auriferous and argentiferous materials by cyanidation.

Description of Invention.—This invention consists of a rolling-vat provided with manholes, cocks, with dashboards fastened to inside of vat for assisting agitation. Flanged guides are riveted on the outside of vat, and rails are provided on which to roll the vat.

(Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14634.—18th March, 1902.—JOSEPH LEMIRE, of Drummondville, Quebec, Canada, Farmer. Improvements in milk-aerator.

Claims.—(1.) In a milk-agitator, a supporting frame adapted to be placed on a milk-vessel, a horizontally vibrating paddle carried by said frame, and a motor-mechanism for driving said paddle, in combination with a pivoted counterpoise for said paddle adapted to be inverted in position and catch in the supporting frame at its free end, to be used as a handle. (2.) In a milk-agitator, a spring motor, a lever vibrating in a horizontal plane and driven by said motor, and a paddle adapted to agitate the milk, suspended from said lever. (3.) In a milk-agitator, a supporting frame adapted to rest on and cover a milk-vessel, a motor-driven shaft carrying a pallet-wheel, a lever carrying a pallet engaging said wheel so that the pallet causes the lever to oscillate, and a paddle suspended from said lever and adapted to descend into the milk-vessel. (4.) In a milk-agitator, a supporting frame carrying a hood adapted to cover a milk-vessel, a spring motor carried thereby, a pallet-wheel carried on the motor-shaft, a pallet embracing said pallet-wheel and oscillating in a horizontal plane, a lever connected to and oscillated by said pallet and carrying on one end thereof a paddle adapted to agitate the milk, a counterpoised bail carried by the opposite end of the lever and pivoted thereto, said bail being adapted to extend outwardly to counterpoise the weight of the paddle or to be reversed in position to act as a handle. (5.) An appliance for aerating milk, comprising a counterpoised pallet-lever, a paddle suspended from said lever, and a motor-mechanism for imparting vibratory movement to said pallet-lever. (6.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontally extending shaft having a spring thereon, a pallet-wheel turned by said spring, a pallet embracing said pallet-wheel and oscillated thereby in a horizontal plane, and a lever on which said pallet is pivotally mounted. (7.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontally extending shaft having a spring thereon, a pallet-wheel turned by said spring, a pallet embracing said pallet-wheel and oscillated thereby in a horizontal plane, a lever on which said pallet is pivotally mounted, and a paddle suspended from one end of the lever adapted to agitate the milk. (8.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontal motor-driven shaft carrying a pallet-wheel rotating in a vertical plane, a lever pivoted on a vertical axis adjacent to said wheel, a pallet carried by said lever and engaging said pallet-wheel, and means for moving one end of the shaft of the pallet-wheel toward and from the pallet so as to adjust the speed of oscillation of the pallet. (9.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontal shaft carrying a spring thereon adapted to turn the same, a pallet-wheel having two crown faces mounted on said shaft, a lever pivoted adjacent to said pallet-wheel on a vertical axis, a pallet carried by said lever and having a slot straddling the two faces of the pallet-wheel. (10.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontal shaft carrying a spring thereon adapted to turn the same, a pallet-wheel having two crown faces mounted on said shaft, a lever pivoted adjacent to said pallet-wheel on a vertical axis, and a pallet carried by said lever and having a slot straddling the two faces of the pallet-wheel, and means for adjusting the shaft in a horizontal direction, so as to move the pallet-wheel with relation to the pallet. (11.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontal motor-driven shaft carrying a double-crown-faced pallet-wheel, a lever pivoted on a vertical axis adjacent to said pallet-wheel, a pallet mounted on a horizontal axis upon said lever and having a slot therein forming two teeth engaging respectively the two faces of the pallet-wheel, and a paddle suspended from said lever and adapted to agitate the milk. (12.) In a milk-agitator, a horizontal motor-driven shaft carrying a double-crown-faced pallet-wheel, a lever pivoted on a vertical axis adjacent to said pallet-wheel, a pallet mounted on a horizontal axis upon said lever and having a slot therein forming two teeth engaging respectively the two faces of the pallet-wheel, and a paddle suspended from said lever and adapted to agitate the milk, said pallet-shaft having one end pivoted at one side of the machine and the other end slidably mounted in the frame, whereby to adjust the pallet-wheel with relation to the pallet. (13.) In a milk-agitator, a supporting frame carrying a hood adapted to cover a milk-vessel, a motor-driven shaft extending horizontally of said frame and having one end pivoted at one side thereof, an adjusting lever pivotally mounted in the frame and carrying the other end of said shaft, whereby on oscillating said lever the end of said shaft is moved horizontally, a pallet-wheel carried by said shaft and having opposite crown faces, a lever pivotally mounted on a vertical axis at one side of said pallet-wheel and having ears adapted for the suspension of a paddle, pivot ears carried by said lever, a trough-shaped pallet horizontally pivoted in said ears and having a slot therein, the opposite edges of said slot being bent upwardly to engage respectively the two crown faces of the pallet-wheel, and a counterpoised bail pivotally mounted on the lever at the end opposite to the paddle.

(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 14635.—7th March, 1902.—FRANK GOUGH, of German Creek, Stafford, New Zealand, Miner. Improved leg-holder for milch cows.

Description of Invention.—Two bars D and E, made of iron, steel, or other like material, one of the said bars E being about 4 in. longer than the other; the longer bar E having one end turned to form a ring G, and the other end turned to form a hook F 4 in. long by 2 in. wide, with a rest on the end turned up, H; the shorter bar D having one end turned to form a ring I, with the end of the material forming the ring I turned down, and the other end fastened to a cross-bar 4 in. in length, J; the said cross-bar being fastened to the longer bar 4 in. from the end thereof, and fitting across the top of the hook of the longer bar, with the end of the cross-bar fitting into the rest H on the top of the said hook; the fastenings to be made so that the shorter bar can be worked backwards and forwards, thereby opening and closing the top of the hook of the longer bar. A piece of rope or other like material is passed through the rings on the two bars, then when the turned-down end of the ring on the shorter bar is put into the ring on the longer bar and the rope is pulled tight the cross-bar is held firmly across the top of the hook of the longer bar.

Claim.—The manner in which the cross-bar is made to open and close over the top of the hook on the longer bar. (Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14639.—19th March, 1902.—JAMES JAMIESON, Builder, and WILLIAM GRAHAM JAMIESON, Builder (trading as "J. and W. Jamieson"), both of Colombo Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. An improved machine for dressing, shaping, and moulding freestone or limestone.

Claims.—(1.) In a machine for working stone, a plate mounted upon rollers and guided by radius rods to move through an arc, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In a machine for working stone, in combination, a plate mounted upon rollers and guided by radius rods, and revolving cutters mounted upon a shaft, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In a machine for working stone, in combination, a plate movable upon rollers, and revolving cutters fixed upon a shaft mounted in cross-heads adjustable by screws, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In a machine for working stone, a bifurcated dog having its screw set at an angle to clamp the stone down upon the plate of the machine, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In a machine for working stone, a plate for carrying the stone, operated by a chain passing over a chain-wheel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In a machine for working stone, in combination, a plate for carrying the stone, operated by a chain passing over a chain-wheel mounted on a shaft, and a worm-wheel mounted on the chain-wheel shaft gearing with a worm on a countershaft, and a worm-wheel on the countershaft gearing with a worm on a pulley-spindle, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In a machine for working stone, a plate mounted upon rollers and guided by radius rods through an arc, slots in the radius rods to vary their radius, and a pin upon which the rods turn, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In a machine for working stone, a plate movable upon rollers and guided by radius rods through an arc, the centre pin of the rods and the radius rods passing through a cross-head in which the radius rods are clamped, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In a machine for working stone, a plate mounted on rollers running in carriages capable of being set at an angle to the plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In a machine for working stone, in combination, a plate mounted on rollers, a bed on which the said plate moves, and guide-bars to guide the said plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (11.) The machine for the purposes described, comprising, in combination, a plate mounted on swivelling-carriages, radius rods to guide the said plate through an arc, a bed whereon the plate moves, a chain passing over a chain-wheel to move the plate forward, and revolving cutters, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (12.) The machine for the purposes described, comprising, in combination, a plate perforated with holes and mounted on swivelling-carriages, radius bars to guide the said plate through an arc, slots in the radius bars, a bed whereon the plate moves, a chain passing over a chain-wheel to move the plate forward, and revolving cutters, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (13.) The machine for the purposes described, comprising, in combination, a plate perforated with holes and mounted on carriages capable of swivelling on their centres, a bed whereon the plate moves, drop-clips on the plate to secure the carriages at right angles to the plate, a chain passing over a chain-wheel to move the plate forward, and revolving cutters, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (14.) The

machine for the purposes described, comprising, in combination, a plate perforated with holes and mounted on carriages, a bed whereon the plate moves, a chain passing over a chain-wheel to move the plate forward, worms and worm-wheels to operate the chain-wheel, cutters bolted to a tool-holder fixed upon a shaft, cross-heads carrying the shaft and capable of vertical adjustment by screws and worms and worm-wheels, and an upright and sliding bush to support the end of the shaft, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (15.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising our machine for dressing, shaping, and moulding freestone and limestone, substantially as set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 2s.)

No. 14660.—21st March, 1902.—RICHARD RUSSELL DONALDSON, of 114, Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved system and apparatus for treating sewage, abattoir refuse, blood, and other matters.

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus such as described, a race provided with spikes for breaking up solid matter passing through the race to the septic tank, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) In apparatus such as described, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered before passing into the main part of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) In apparatus such as described, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered, and a race provided with spikes for breaking up solid matter passing into the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) In apparatus such as described, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered, pumice upon the bottom of the chamber and loaded to keep it from floating, and a partition wall at the discharge end of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (5.) In apparatus such as described, a filter-chamber having layers of sand and charcoal arranged upon perforated plates, an air-space below the plates, and pumice or large stones on the bottom of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (6.) In apparatus such as described, a filter-chamber having layers of sand and charcoal arranged upon perforated plates, an air-space below the plates, pumice or large stones on the bottom of the chamber, partition walls dividing the chamber, and an air-tube with a swivelling-hood communicating with the air-space, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (7.) In apparatus such as described, in combination, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered, a filter-chamber having layers of sand and charcoal arranged upon perforated plates, an air-space below the plates, and pumice or large stones on the bottom of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (8.) In apparatus such as described, in combination, a race provided with spikes for breaking up solid matter passing through the race, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered, a filter-chamber having layers of sand and charcoal arranged upon perforated plates, an air-space below the plates, and pumice or large stones on the bottom of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (9.) In apparatus such as described, a settling-tank having partition walls and perforated plates upon the top of the walls, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (10.) In apparatus such as described, in combination, a race provided with spikes for breaking up solid matter passing through the race, a settling-tank having partition walls and perforated plates upon the top of the walls, a septic chamber provided with a partition wall behind which the material to be treated is delivered, a filter-chamber having layers of sand and charcoal arranged upon perforated plates, an air-space below the plates, and pumice or large stones on the bottom of the chamber, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (11.) In apparatus such as described, a vat having a steam-coil for boiling blood or the like, and a sloping lip surrounding the vat to catch any overflow from the vat, and a shute to carry away such overflow, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (12.) The improved system for treating sewage and the like consisting in passing the material to be treated down a shute having projecting spikes into a septic chamber behind a partition wall therein, passing the material over blocks of weighted pumice, filtering it through filter-beds and a perforated plate below which is an air-space and blocks of pumice or large stones, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (13.) The improved system of treating blood, or abattoir refuse containing blood, consisting in boiling the blood or refuse, passing the boiled material into a settling-tank, allowing the same to cool or cooling it with water, passing it down a shute having projecting spikes into a septic chamber behind a partition wall therein, passing the material over blocks of weighted pumice, filtering it through

filter-beds and a perforated plate below which is an air-space and blocks of pumice or large stones, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (14.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved apparatus for treating sewage, abattoir refuse, or blood, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

(Specification, 5s. 6d.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14676.—26th March, 1902.—GERALD JOSEPH PEROTTI, of Greymouth, New Zealand, Timber Merchant. Improvements in amalgamating-apparatus for gold-saving purposes.

Claims.—(1.) In amalgamating-apparatus, in combination, a revolvable barrel having a sleeve at one end, and an axle provided with concave paddles and made to revolve in an opposite direction to the barrel, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) In amalgamating-apparatus, in combination, a revolvable barrel having a sleeve at one end, ribs of irregular shape on the interior periphery of the barrel, and an axle provided with paddles and made to revolve in a direction opposite to the barrel, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (3.) In amalgamating-apparatus, in combination, a revolvable barrel having a sleeve at one end, ribs of irregular shape on the interior periphery of the barrel, an axle provided with paddles and made to revolve in a direction opposite to the barrel, a discharge-opening, a filling-trap, and nozzle for the introduction of quicksilver, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in amalgamating-apparatus, substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14678.—27th March, 1902.—JOHN HILTON SMITHIES BROWN, of Woodville, New Zealand, Engineer. An improved siphon.

Claims.—(1.) In a siphon for drawing off kerosene from kerosene-tins, a wire fixed to the shorter leg of the siphon and bent to a right angle to form a vertical member, the said vertical member being pointed at its end, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (2.) The combination with a siphon of a wire fixed to the shorter leg of the siphon and bent to a right angle to form a vertical member, said vertical member being pointed at its end, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (3.) The combination with a siphon of a wire fixed to the shorter leg of the siphon and bent to a right angle to form a vertical member, said vertical member being pointed at its end, and a spring bracket having a flat top to bear against the kerosene-tin, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. (4.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improved siphon, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14679.—1st April, 1902.—JAMES JOHN AUSTIN, of 147, Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Woven-wire-mattress Manufacturer. Improvements in woven-wire mattresses.

Claims.—(1.) A woven-wire mattress having the end pieces of the frame extended so as to project beyond the length pieces of the frame, with the woven wire turned over the ends of the end piece, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The combination in a woven-wire mattress of a frame having the end pieces extended beyond the length pieces, and having the woven wire turned down over the ends of the end pieces; the packing of all seams and joints with a vermin-proof material; the application of a solution, noxious to insect life, to all woodwork, and the application of boiled linseed-oil or copal varnish to the woven wire, substantially as described and illustrated, and for the purposes specified.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14682.—26th March, 1902.—VALVES, LIMITED, of Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, England, Manufacturers (assignees of John Radcliffe Croft, of 20, Mark Lane, London aforesaid, Merchant). Improvements in the hermetic sealing of tins and like receptacles.

Extract from Specification.—This invention relates to the hermetic sealing of tins and other receptacles for the preservation of alimentary and other substances. Great difficulty has hitherto been experienced in effecting a satisfactory hermetic closure of receptacles containing alimentary substances for preservation, and the object of this invention is to provide improved means by which an effective and reliable hermetic closure may be obtained. Without going through the various details of the well-known hot-bath and retort processes for the preservation of ali-

mentary and other substances in receptacles hitherto in use, it may be stated that the principal defects and causes of failure are due to the fact that during the processes a difference of pressure exists except for an instant between the inside and outside of the receptacles, and that the application of the solder or other sealing-material is only effected in an atmosphere not sterile, and after the pressure has become greater outside than inside the receptacle, and the consequence is that prior to the closing of the tins or receptacles a certain quantity of air has found access to the receptacle before the seal is effected. To provide against the bad results of this readmission of air, the receptacles are subjected to a second application of heat, which has a very detrimental effect upon the contents when of a certain class, the said contents being in most cases over-cooked. Now, according to this invention, the sealing-material is caused to act and effect a closure automatically and without removal of the receptacles from the sterile chamber, whether it be a bath, retort, or vacuum chamber. The solder or sealing-material which is employed, and the position in which it is placed, together with the construction of the venting-aperture of the tins or receptacles, is such that all air in the receptacles, or steam and vapour generated from the contents by a cooking process, can pass freely out through the vent either before or after the sealing-material has been melted; but the construction of the valve prevents the passage or re-entry of even the smallest quantity of air or external matter into the receptacle. The setting and melting temperatures of the sealing-materials and the temperature at which the same will flow are or may be so arranged or determined as to require a variation of but a few degrees from that required to sterilise or cook the contents of the receptacles, as the case may be. What are known as fusible metals, which melt at low temperatures, are specially suitable as a solder for use with the sealing-device hereinafter described. Also, by this invention one is able to employ a cold vacuum or sterile chamber for exhausting the air from the receptacles, and in such a process it is convenient to use paraffin wax or like sealing-material having a low melting-point, although metal solder may be employed if required. The improved receptacles employed are provided with a venting-aperture situated in or and connected to a recess, pipe, chamber, or other part adapted to receive the sealing-material. The said recess, pipe, or chamber is provided with a cap or valve adapted to be stopped by the sealing-material when melted, and is also provided with a plug or stop made of porous material or fabric adapted to pass air but to deter the passage of the sealing-material.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 4s.)

No. 14689.—3rd April, 1902.—SAMUEL HOLMES, CHARLES HOLMES, and ARTHUR HOLMES, all of the Star Foundry, Robertson Street, Kensington, Victoria, Oven and Range Manufacturers. Improvements in bedsteads.

Extract from Specification.—The object of this invention is to provide an efficient means for preventing wire mattresses from slipping from bedsteads. This result is achieved by permanently attaching to each side of the bedstead-frame a pair of lugs as illustrated in the drawings.

Claims.—(1.) In bedsteads, the combination with the frame of four lugs, two at each side, substantially as illustrated, and for the purpose set forth.

(Specification, 1s.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14690.—1st April, 1902.—UNIVERSAL SEAL AND STOPPER COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and doing business at Camden, New Jersey, United States of America (assignees of Edward Daniel Schmitt, of 2444, Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America). Improvements in and relating to machines for sealing bottles.

Extract from Specification.—This invention consists in the main of providing a sealing-head with a compound plunger, the parts thereof being capable of independent vertical movement, so that a portion of the plunger enters the bottle-neck, carrying the seal with it, and seats said seal upon a shoulder in said bottle-neck, either upon the downward movement of the plunger or sealing-head or the upward movement of the bottle, and which, when the seal is seated in the bottle-neck, movement of another part of the plunger brings it into position to operate upon the locking-means of the seal to yieldingly lock it in place in said bottle-neck.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, 13s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 14706.—3rd April, 1902.—JAMES HENRY ANDERSON, of the firm of Anderson, Anderson, and Anderson (Limited), of 35, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., England. Improvements in golf practice apparatus.

Claim.—In a golf practice apparatus, the combination of a base having a circular recess therein, and provided with a circular top, the surface of which is divided into graduations, with a spring-controlled arm having its rear downwardly turned end revolvably mounted in said recess and in a revolving boss mounted around the raised track surrounding said central recess, and a forward struck-up end of said arm carrying a loose sleeve to which a captive ball is flexibly connected, said struck-up part having a graduated surface, and a spring clip mounted upon it, and an indicating-arm on the periphery of the said revolving boss, said indicating-arm being dropped below the said spring-controlled arm and having a pivoted toggle arranged to offer a resistance to the movement of the spring-controlled arm in one direction, substantially as described, and as illustrated by the drawings. (Specification, 3s. 9d.; drawings, 1s.)

No. 14720.—8th April, 1902.—THE CONVERSION COMPANY (BILLING'S MACHINERY AND PROCESS), LIMITED, of 21, Regent Street, London, S.W., England, Manufacturers (assignees of Lawrence Briant, of 24, Holborn Viaduct, London aforesaid, Fellow of the Chemical Society, and Henry Chevalier Rigaud, of 21, Regent Street, London aforesaid, Director of the Conversion Company (Billing's Machinery and Process), Limited). Improvements in the manufacture of beer.

Extract from Specification.—The invention consists of a vessel, preferably of a circular tank, *a* having a neck *b*, a cover *c*, and a jacket *d* for heating and cooling the mash or wort contained in the vessel, as well as a discharge-pipe *e* for the mash or wort, a wash-out pipe *f*, a perforated water-spray or sparge pipe *g*, and other fittings which it is not necessary to describe here, all of such features being well known. To secure the necessary agitation as well as aeration, a pipe *h* is placed at the bottom of the vessel and outside same, having a number of nozzles *i* projecting into the interior of the vessel, though preferably as little as possible, so as not to interfere with the cleaning of same.

Claims.—(1.) Employing compressed air for simultaneously agitating, mixing, and aerating the mash produced as described, substantially in the manner set forth. (2.) Apparatus for agitating and aerating mash or wort by compressed air constructed substantially as described.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 1s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of copying the specification and drawings has been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given, and the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th April, 1902.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with provisional specifications, have been accepted as under:—

No. 14640.—19th March, 1902.—RICHARD RUSSELL DONALDSON, of 114, Rattray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Butcher. Improved catch-pit and trap for street drainage.

No. 14652.—20th March, 1902.—THEODORE BERNARD JACOBSEN, of Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. Improved means for attaching the handles of door-locks and the like to the same.

No. 14653.—19th March, 1902.—JOHN WOOD JONES, of Beachcroft, Sumner, New Zealand, Bank Clerk. An improved racquet for table games.

No. 14668.—24th March, 1902.—THOMAS HORBY BROWN, Manager, and JOHN ERNEST STAPLES, Chemist's Assistant, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved branding-fluid for carcasses, poultry, eggs, and the like.

No. 14673.—25th March, 1902.—SIGESMUND OWEN KEOGHAN, of Bainham, Collingwood, New Zealand, Farmer. Means for releasing horses from stables in cases of emergency.

No. 14674.—25th March, 1902.—SIGESMUND OWEN KEOGHAN, of Bainham, Collingwood, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for fastening the ends of machinery-belts.

No. 14675.—25th March, 1902.—SIGESMUND OWEN KEOGHAN, of Bainham, Collingwood, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved means for balancing window-sashes.

No. 14677.—22nd March, 1902.—FRANK COOPER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Agricultural-Implement Maker. An improved spring-tine cultivator.

No. 14680.—25th March, 1902.—HERMAN AUGUST, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Furniture-manufacturer. A lid seat for nightsoil-boxes.

No. 14681.—27th March, 1902.—HENRY NICHOL, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Clerk. Improvements in gratings in cooking-ranges.

No. 14683.—25th March, 1902.—JAMES MURISON, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved bush for lower tumbler of dredge.

No. 14684.—26th March, 1902.—CHARLES HENRY OSMOND, of 79, London Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Assurance-agent. Improvements in artificial minnows.

No. 14685.—27th March, 1902.—THOMAS McNAUGHT, of Amberley, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in horse-covers.

No. 14686.—1st April, 1902.—DONALD ROBERTSON, of General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, Civil Servant. Mail-marking machine.

No. 14687.—1st April, 1902.—JAMES LAMBERT WILLIAMS, of 212, Queensberry Street, North Melbourne, Victoria, Plumber and Gasfitter. Improvements in automatic flushing latrines and urinals.

No. 14688.—1st April, 1902.—JOHN FREDERICK COOKE FARQUHAR, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Watson's Bay, Vaucluse, near Sydney, New South Wales, Engineer. Improvements in certain descriptions of oil lamps.

No. 14691.—1st April, 1902.—DAVID EBENEZER AMESBURY, of Denbigh Street, Feilding, New Zealand, Taxidermist. Improvements in casters.

No. 14692.—2nd April, 1902.—VICTOR THOMPSON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Seaman. An improved culinary instrument.

No. 14694.—3rd April, 1902.—THOMAS HORBY BROWN, Manager, and JOHN ERNEST STAPLES, Chemist's Assistant, both of Wellington, New Zealand. An improved branding-fluid for carcasses, poultry, eggs, and the like.

No. 14696.—1st April, 1902.—ALFRED W. JONES, of Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Photo-stock Dealer, and SARAH M. McFARLAND, of Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland aforesaid, Artist. An improved picture-frame for hanging on walls.

No. 14699.—3rd April, 1902.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. An improved independent lock-nut.

No. 14700.—3rd April, 1902.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14701.—2nd April, 1902.—GEORGE CARRINGTON, of Tomoana, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, Cook. A machine for cutting ham and bacon into slices or rashers.

No. 14703.—4th April, 1902.—ANNIE FRANCES WALL, of High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Boardinghouse-keeper. Improved shield for the ends of the busks of stays and the like.

No. 14704.—2nd April, 1902.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in seed-sowers.

No. 14705.—2nd April, 1902.—JAMES MACALISTER, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Engineer. Improvements in seed-sowers.

No. 14708.—4th April, 1902.—FRANK KETTEG, of Otautau, New Zealand, Sailmaker. Improved means for securing a cover to a horse.

No. 14709.—7th April, 1902.—HENRY GOLDINGHAM ESCHER, of 3, Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand, Carpenter. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14710.—7th April, 1902.—WILLIAM JOSEPH SELLARS, of Salisbury Street, Christchurch, New Zealand, Fitter. An improved non-refillable bottle.

No. 14712.—5th April, 1902.—PETER PATTEN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. An improvement in the construction of nails and other analogous articles.

No. 14713.—5th April, 1902.—PETER PATTEN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. An improved filter trap for sewage, storm-water, and other analogous purposes.

No. 14714.—5th April, 1902.—PETER PATTEN, of Christchurch, New Zealand, Painter. Improvements in the manufacture of ridges for roofing and other similar purposes.

No. 14715.—7th April, 1902.—WILLIAM TOOGOOD, of Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand, Storekeeper. Fibre washing and cleansing machine.

No. 14716.—7th April, 1902.—THOMAS OLIVER TURNBULL, of Kawhia, Auckland, New Zealand, Settler. A device for carrying children.

No. 14717.—5th April, 1902.—GEORGE NEWMAN, of Khyber Pass Road, Auckland, New Zealand, Gas and Hot-water

Fitter, Whitesmith, and Steel-plate Worker. An improved fire-escape.

No. 14718.—4th April, 1902.—VALENTINE SAMUEL ASTON, of Gisborne North, New Zealand, Plumber. An improved process for extracting gum and albuminous matter from *Phormium tenax* and other fibres for rope-making.

No. 14721.—8th April, 1902.—THOMAS WILLIAM MESSENGER, of Quorn, South Australia, Engineer. Improvements in ear-trumpets.

No. 14722.—8th April, 1902.—WALTER HOLLAND REYNOLDS, of Clareville, Wairarapa, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved spreader for the draught chains of vehicles.

No. 14723.—8th April, 1902.—FINLAY McLEOD, Draper, and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS VAUGHAN, Printer, both of Wellington, New Zealand. Improvements in bottles to prevent the fraudulent refilling of the same.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 3rd April, 1902, to the 16th April, 1902, inclusive:—

Nil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

[NOTE.—The dates are those of the payments.]

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 10284.—J. Cottrell, wheel-rim. 24th January, 1902.

No. 10397.—J. Hudson and F. Cooper, lock-point for overhead rails. 21st March, 1902.

No. 10503.—E. Norton, canning food. 3rd April, 1902.

No. 10523.—The Gibson Patent Brand Company, Limited, branding-composition (H. Gibson). 8th April, 1902.

No. 10596.—D. Finkler, preparing albuminous substances. 10th April, 1902.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7537.—The American Tobacco Company of New Zealand, Limited, cigarette mouthpiece (J. S. Beeman). 4th April, 1902.

No. 7546.—F., W. S., and G. S. Fowler, press (T. Thoms). 2nd April, 1902.

No. 7632.—W. C. Savage, apparatus for racking liquids. 8th April, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors, &c., of Letters Patent registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the patentee is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 14199.—The Linotype Company, Limited, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, mould for linotype machine. [E. Waters, jun.—The Linotype Company, Limited—C. Holliswell.] 3rd April, 1902.

Nos. 14278, 14279.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having its registered office at Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, Westminster, England, Manufacturers, electric distribution (14278), and windings for electrical machines (14279). [B. G. Lamme.] 3rd April, 1902.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Requests to amend Specifications allowed.

THE following requests to amend specifications have been allowed:—

No. 14037.—R. M. and H. J. Cooper and J. Storie, jun., window-support. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 6, of the 24th January, 1902.)

No. 14169.—J. S. Harrison, embrocation. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 105, of the 12th December, 1902.)

No. 13480.—S. Milnes and H. W. de Baugh, furnace. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 16, of the 20th February, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Clerical Errors corrected.

THE requests for correction of clerical errors in the following cases have been allowed:—

No. 13188.—J. Y. Johnson, sterilising liquids. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 19, of the 6th March, 1902.)

No. 14136.—W. E. Hughes, electric heating system for cars. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 105, of the 12th December, 1901.)

No. 14158.—United Shoe Machinery Company, lasting-machine. (Advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 11, of the 6th February, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 3rd April, 1902, to the 16th April, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13673.—J. Trent, plush for gold-saving.

No. 13674.—C. Macdonald, wagon or trolley.

No. 13675.—A. Morrison, gold-saving screen.

No. 13677.—A. S. Pike, butter printing and weighing machine.

No. 13678.—J. O'Neil, lubricator.

No. 13680.—E. G. Rawnsley, seed-sower.

No. 13681.—T. Hall, pocket.

No. 13682.—J. C. McBride, totalisator.

No. 13685.—W. Alsop, rotary engine.

No. 13689.—A. Potter, codlin-moth destroyer.

No. 13690.—G. Sturtevant, J. M. Morran, and A. G. French, classifying kauri-gum nuts.

No. 13697.—T. E. Woodroffe, incubator.

No. 13699.—R. Nicholls, fire-escape ladder.

No. 13701.—F. G. Wilson, sash-lift and window-guard.

No. 13702.—T. C. Hement, steam-generator.

No. 13707.—I. Singer, depilatory.

No. 13720.—W. E. Gladstone, fire-escape.

No. 13722.—W. E. Gladstone, clothes-peg.

No. 13725.—R. R. Donaldson, purifying sewage, &c.

No. 13726.—M. Collins, bicycle driving-gear.

No. 13727.—A. J. Park, pen-wiper.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of Applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 3rd April, 1902, to the 16th April, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 13045.—F. V. Raymond, brush-moistener.

No. 13046.—E. Roberts, cable dummy-car gripper.

No. 13047.—R. Latta, harness-fastening.

No. 13053.—C. Miller, cribbage board.

No. 13065.—S. Aitchison, horse-shoe.

No. 13075.—W. Adams, gold-saving table.

No. 13076.—R. H. Rennie, flooring and lining cramp.

No. 13079.—W. Adams, amalgamator.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 4th April, 1902, to the 16th April, 1902, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 10260.—F. Baker and A. Wynne, securing axe-heads to handles.

No. 10261.—The Rt. Hon. D. M. B. H. Cochrane, cycle-seat.

No. 10264.—B. R. Seabrook, rock-crusher (J. R. Brown).

No. 10266.—The Doe Portable Electric Light and Power Syndicate, Limited, galvanic battery (A. J. Benedict—W. S. Doe).

No. 10268.—G. D. Burton, electric furnace.

No. 10270.—C. Clarke, cultivator.

No. 10275.—D. G. Brown, sales-check book.

No. 10279.—W. F. Lay, mining placers.

No. 10290.—T. E. Carter, vamping-chart.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 7360.—W. M. Mackey, making potassic cyanide.

No. 7363.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company of Australasia, Limited, wheel (C. K. Welch).

No. 7364.—D. H. and E. J. Burrell, cheese-press (J. L. Helmer).

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 16th April, 1902.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this Gazette. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application : 3637.
Date : 30th December, 1901.



HALIFAX.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the words "Bee Hive"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their own name.

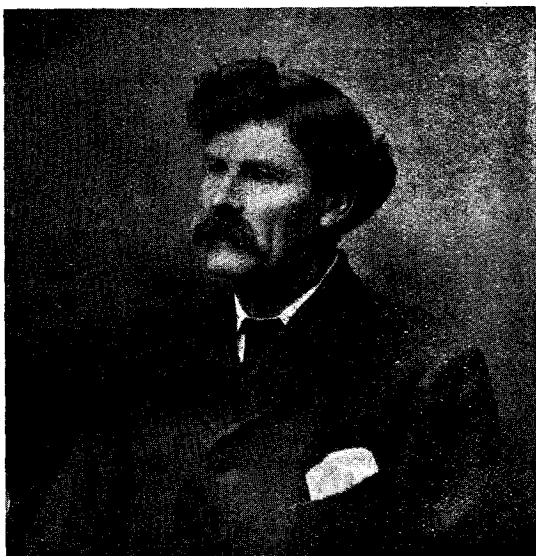
NAME.

J. AND J. BALDWIN AND PARTNERS, LIMITED, of Clark Bridge Mills, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Spinners.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Articles of clothing, but not including boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3696.
Date : 7th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
THE HAIRDRESSERS' FRIEND.



J. F. DONNELLY, HAIRDRESSER, FEILDING.

The essential particular of this trade mark is the representation; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except his name and address.

NAME.

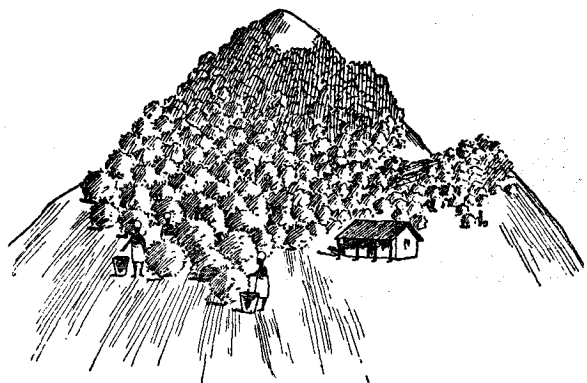
JAMES FRANCIS DONNELLY, of Feilding, New Zealand, Hairdresser.

No. of class : 48.
Description of goods : A preparation for the hair.

NOTE.—This notice is republished on account of the number of the class being wrongly stated in the former Gazette supplement.

No. of application : 3699.
Date : 8th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
BLACKIE'S HILL TOP TEA.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device of a hill; and any right to the exclusive use of the added words "Hill Top" and "Tea" is disclaimed.

NAME.

HENRY GEORGE BLACKIE, of 18, Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tea Merchant.

No. of class : 42.
Description of goods : Tea.

No. of application : 3700.
Date : 10th March, 1902.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device shown and the word "Unity"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

SALMON BROTHERS, of 7, Bath Street, Dunedin, New Zealand, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

No. of class : 38.
Description of goods : Boots and shoes.

No. of application : 3718.

Date : 20th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.
SCOTCH WHISKY
 "BLACK & WHITE"
 SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

James Buchanan & Co

SCOTCH WHISKY MERCHANTS.

GLASGOW, LEITH & LONDON.

DISTILLERY, GLENTAUCHERS, MULBEN, GLENLIVET, &c.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the words "Black & White," and the fac-simile signature; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of his address.

NAME.

JAMES BUCHANAN, trading as "James Buchanan and Co.," of the Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, England; of 14-16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow; of 201, Leith Walk, Leith; and of Glentauchers, Mulben, Glenlivet, Scotland; Whisky Distiller and Blender.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Whisky.

No. of application : 3719.

Date : 20th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the device and the word "Beeswing"; and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of their address.

NAME.

OGDEN'S, LIMITED, of Boundary Lane, Liverpool, and of International Bonded Tobacco-works, Liverpool, England, Tobacco-manufacturers.

No. of class : 45.

Description of goods : A manufactured tobacco.

No. of application : 3733.

Date : 1st April, 1902.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are as follow—the word "Oyster," and the device of an open bag of oysters bearing the word "Oysters"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

GOLLIN AND COMPANY PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, of 562, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Merchants.

No. of class : 43.

Description of goods : Ale and stout.

No. of application : 3735.

Date : 1st April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

SANOVIA.

NAME.

WILLIAM H. BIRKS, of 59, Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

No. of class : 48.

Description of goods : Tooth-paste.

No. of application : 3737.

Date : 3rd April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

PESCO

NAME.

PETER SCOTT AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 11, Buccleuch Street, Hawick, N.B., Hosiery-manufacturers.

No. of class : 33.

Description of goods : All articles of clothing.

No. of application: 3738.
Date: 3rd April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The words

ALL RED.

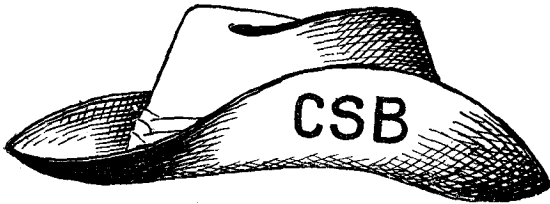
NAME.

JOHN P. LUKE, of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Engineer.

No. of class: 3.
Description of goods: Proprietary medicines.

No. of application: 3740.
Date: 7th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



NAME.

CAVE'S SOLID BEER SYNDICATE, LIMITED, of 70, Cornhill, London, E.C., England.

No. of class: 42.
Description of goods: An extract of malt and hops and of yeast.

No. of application: 3742.
Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of this trade mark are the word "Iceberg" and the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

NAME.

HEATHER ROBERTON AND Co., of Custom Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 43.
Description of goods: Fermented liquors and spirits, such as beer, cider, wine, whisky, liqueurs.

B

No. of application: 3743.
Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

(The mark as in preceding notice, No. 3742.)

NAME.

HEATHER ROBERTON AND Co., of Custom Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Merchants.

No. of class: 44.
Description of goods: Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger-beer.

No. of application: 3745.
Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "Dowse"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1842.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 39.
Description of goods: Vellum tracing-cloths.

No. of application : 3744.
Date : 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particular of this trade mark is the device; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.
The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1862.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Bookbinders' cloths and tracing-cloths.

No. of application : 3746.
Date : 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "Excelsior"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.
The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1882.

NAME.

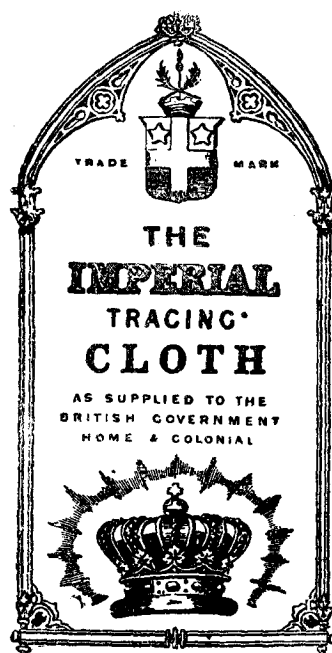
THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Tracing-cloths.

No. of application : 3747.
Date : 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade-mark are the combination of devices and the word "Imperial"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.
The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1862.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12 Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class : 39.

Description of goods : Tracing-cloths.

No. of application : 3748.
Date : 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "Reliance"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.
The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1872.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

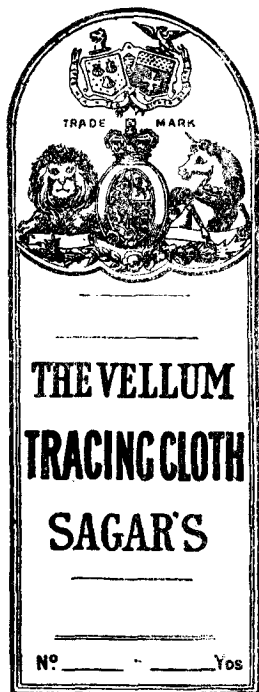
No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Tracing-cloths.

No. of application: 3749.

Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "Sagar's"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1842.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

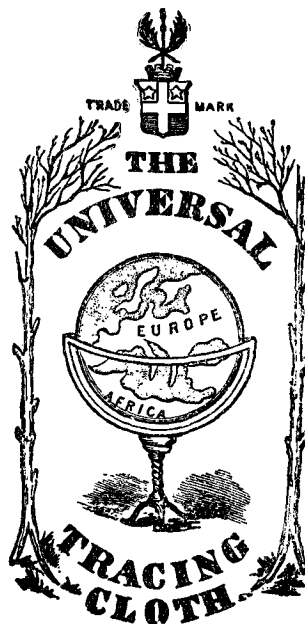
No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Vellum tracing-cloths.

No. of application: 3750.

Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the combination of devices and the word "Universal"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been in use by them in respect of the articles mentioned continuously since the year 1872.

NAME.

THE WINTERBOTTOM BOOK-CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED, of 12, Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, Lancashire, England, Manufacturers.

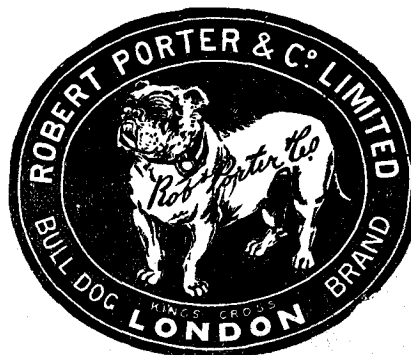
No. of class: 39.

Description of goods: Tracing-cloths.

No. of application: 3751.

Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are the device of a bull-dog, the words "Bull Dog," the copy of the written signature "Robt. Porter & Co.," and the combination of devices; and applicant company disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, save and except their name and address.

NAME.

ROBERT PORTER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 39-47, Pancras Road, London, in England, Bottlers of Ale, Stout, Cider, and Mineral and Aerated Waters.

No. of class: 42.

Description of goods: Beverages not alcoholic, not medicated, and not aerated.

No. of application: 3752.

Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

The word

COMET

NAME.

W. GILBERTSON AND Co., LIMITED, of Pontardawe Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanising Works, Pontardawe, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, South Wales, Great Britain, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.

Description of goods: Tin, terne and black plates, galvanised metal sheets, decorated metal plates, and tool steel.

No. of application: 3717.

Date: 20th March, 1902.

TRADE MARK.

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER"



FINEST
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
JAMES BUCHANAN & CO

DISTILLERS & BLENDEES. LONDON & GLENLIVET. N.B.

The essential particulars of the trade mark are the following—the combination of devices, and the words "Shoulder to Shoulder" and "The King and Greater Britain"; and the applicant disclaims any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, except in so far as it consists of his own name.

NAME.

JAMES BUCHANAN, trading as "James Buchanan and Co.," of the Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, London, England; of 14-16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow; of 201, Leith Walk, Leith; and of Glentauchers, Mulben, Glenlivet, Scotland; Whisky Distiller and Blender.

No. of class: 43.

Description of goods: Whisky.

No. of application: 3753.

Date: 10th April, 1902.

TRADE MARK.



The essential particulars of the trade mark are a rectangular oblong ticket crossed diagonally by a bar bearing three letters S, and a shirt, a skirt, and a boy in a striped suit holding a toy ship; and any right to the exclusive use of the added matter is disclaimed.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them in respect of the articles mentioned for three years and a half before the 2nd day of September, 1889.

NAME.

S. AND J. PRESTWICH, of 13, Marsden Square, Manchester, England.

No. of class: 24.

Description of goods: Cotton piece-goods.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 3rd April, 1902, to the 16th April, 1902, inclusive:—

No. 2818; 3646.—W. Hollins and Co., Limited. Class 34. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 24th January, 1902.)

No. 2819; 3650.—J. Ainslie. Class 43. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 24th January, 1902.)

No. 2820; 3654.—The Oruru-Fairburn Co-operative Dairy Factory Company, Limited. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 6, of the 24th January, 1902.)

No. 2821; 3641.—Winjennia Proprietary, Limited. Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2827; 3357.—Consumers' Cordage Company, Limited. Class 50 (subsection 7). (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2828; 3362.—Lambert and Butler, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2829; 3589.—J. P. Dyason. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2830; 3617.—O. C. Beale. Class 9. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2831; 3627.—William Cameron Bros. and Co. Proprietary, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2832; 3628.—William Cameron Bros. and Co. Proprietary, Limited. Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2833; 3639.—Sargood, Son, and Ewen. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 3, of the 9th January, 1902.)

No. 2834; 3657.—Paterson, Laing, and Bruce (1901) Limited. Class 38. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 6th February, 1902.)

No. 2835; 3663.—F. N. R. Meadows. Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 6th February, 1902.)

No. 2836; 3629.—Lever Bros., Limited. Class 50. (*Gazette* No. 11, of the 6th February, 1902.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.